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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

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TAKEN BEFORE THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

A F F A I R S

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

AND ALSO AN

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

I.

Public.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 August 1832.

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Prendergast, G. L., Esq. Minute by G. L. Prendergast, esq., member of council at Bombay, against the establishment of schools at Panwell, on the ground of inexpediency, in consequence of the situation being so near Bombay, also on the ground of burthen on the finances if the system extended, and on the ground of their being unnecessary in consequence of the number of native schools in villages and other places, and from the natives having sufficient means of education, *App.* p. 468.

Another minute relative to submitting plan for the college at Bombay to the Court of Directors, pursuant to their orders; junior civil servants have passed their examination with as much credit and in as short a period as could be expected in the college, showing doubt of the necessity of erecting a college at Bombay at all; advantage of appointing a junior servant assistant in the Judicial or Revenue department, or subordinates, or to be a resident at a native court, over sending him to a college at Bombay, from his being able to acquire a better knowledge of the native languages, and having better opportunities of associating with the best and most intelligent natives; native moonshees, professors, &c. quickly lose their own peculiar habits, and adopt European; no preference for law or revenue officers, or native assistants, agents or vakeels, who have received their education at any of our colleges or presidencies, *App.* p. 696.

Presbyterians. Many Europeans in India are Presbyterians, particularly the Scotch at Calcutta, who have a Presbyterian establishment, *Lushington* 1042-1044.

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Circular from the Board of Control, requiring information relative to the press in India, *App.* p. 264—Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Sullivan*, *App.* p. 268, *Warden*, *App.* p. 288, *Elphinstone*, *App.* p. 294.

See also *Bengal Hurkura*: *Buckingham*, Mr. *Calcutta Chronicle*. *Calcutta Education Press*. *Calcutta Journal*. *Fair*, Mr. *Postage*. *Prince of Wales Island*.

Previous Communications. Their nature and object, *Rep.* p. 12, *Jones* 212, *Courtenay* 292, *Mill* 332.

Price, W. Letter from, to the secretary of the Calcutta College, relative to there not being any very essential modifications required to render it as adequate as any establishment of the kind can be for the purposes for which it was instituted, and the persons whom it is intended to instruct; disadvantages of enforcing discipline in the college by literary penalties in the shape of impositions, or inflicting personal privations; the only effective check upon irregularity or misconduct will be to impress on the minds of students that the college council will not fail to notice them with severity, and that Government will act upon the representation of the council: allowances to be made, and further delay granted, in cases of want of talent, if proper anxiety shown to learn native languages; occasional examinations should be abolished, and public examinations held oftener; extension of time necessary for remaining in the college; perusal of translated regulations not a successful method of teaching Persian; proposed work for the study of Persian, *App.* p. 628.

Priests. Particulars as to a college at Cotym, near Aleppi, founded by Colonel Munro, for the education of the Syrian priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1842, 1843—Particulars as to a college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844—1848.

Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, Malacca and St. Helena. Circular from the Board of Control requiring information relative to these establishments, *App.* p. 264—Answers, *App.* p. 265, *Warden*, *App.* p. 291—Establishments for education therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 432, 477—Expense thereof, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 434—State of education press therein, *Fisher*, *App.* p. 483—Government thereof: Extract public letter to the Bengal Government, dated 7 April 1829, *App.* p. 778—The like, dated 23 February 1831, *App.* p. 781—Extract public letter from the Bengal Government, dated 25 May 1830, *App.* p. 780.

Prinsep, H. T. Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq., secretary to the Governor-general, to G. A. Bushby, esq. officiating secretary to the Bengal Government (General Department), dated 14 February 1831, relative to the period in which students will be required to attain the necessary qualification, or be sent to England as unfit for service, *App.* p. 667—Another letter from same to same, dated 19 March 1831, stating that the Governor-general's opinion having been already declared in a minute previously forwarded, it is his wish that the Vice-President in Council should proceed to carry into execution the scheme he may determine to establish in supersession of the Calcutta College, to be abolished on 1st June then next, and to pass rules under preparation, without waiting for any specific communication from the Governor-general on the subject; reference by the Governor to the Vice-President in Council, as to period to be allowed students prosecuting their studies before enforcing the rule of the Court of Directors, and as to all questions having reference to the college, and the examination of students under the rules to be established, *App.* p. 672—Another letter from same to same, dated 22 March 1831, upon receipt of rules proposed by the Vice-President in Council for securing proper instruction of junior civil servants after abolition of the college, and objecting to the examination of juniors as to their acquaintance with business and the colloquial languages of the country by the civil functionaries, and suggesting a board of examination for that purpose, *App.* p. 672—Another letter from same to same, dated 30 April 1831, upon the same subject, and containing similar opinions, and suggesting a postponement of the abolition of the college till after a reference home; also suggesting an alteration in the works required to be studied, by the exercises being taken from some standard classical work; advantage of liberally encouraging superior talent in the study of Oriental literature; necessity for soliciting the sanction of the authorities at home to a restoration of the rewards formerly held out for the successful study of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, *App.* p. 674.

Letter from same to J. P. Willoughby, esq. acting secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 10 March 1831, relative to the Governor-general sanctioning a certain scale of allowances to servants out of employment, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known; the allowances giving the Government a title to the services of those gentlemen without further reward; a like superfluity of servants to available offices exists in Bengal as in Bombay, and evils from retardment of promotion are on the increase, *App.* p. 733.

Prinsep, H. T.—continued.

Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq. to T. Pakenham, T. C. Robertson, William Fane, H. T. Prinsep, R. M. Tilghman, and W. H. Macnaghten, dated 7 March 1831, enclosing, by direction of the Governor-general, for their consideration and report; first, a report from the late Civil Finance Committee on the subject of the state and prospects of the Bengal civil service, under the probability of a considerable reduction in the number of offices to which they will be eligible; and, secondly, a letter with enclosures from the acting secretary to the Bombay Government, showing the views of the members of the Government at that Presidency, and the measures adopted or proposed by them under a similar difficulty, from a superfluity of servants on the Bombay civil establishment, compared with the number of offices, and requesting opinion thereon, and on the plan for recasting the allowances to civil servants, and also requesting suggestions as to the means of accelerating promotion by inducing retirement of civil servants after a given period, *App.* p. 733—Report from the above Committee to the Governor-general upon the several subjects referred to them, dated 24 May 1831, *App.* p. 734—Letter from H. T. Prinsep, esq. to the Committee, acknowledging the receipt of their Report, and requesting particulars of dissent from Commissioners dissenting from the above Report, dated 28 May 1831, *App.* p. 739—Letter from Messrs. Pakenham and Macnaghten to the secretary of the Governor-general (in the General Department), dated 22 June 1831, *App.* p. 749.

Printing. Expense of printing for the Government of Bombay, *Warden, App.* p. 291, in note.

Prizes that should be given as rewards for the study of European sciences, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 516, par. 29—Disadvantages thereof, *Warden, App.* p. 520, par. 10.

Proctor, Rev. T. Advantages to the students at the Bengal Presidency of the lectures of the Rev. T. Proctor, *App.* p. 658.

Promotion. Appointments in India to civil offices are made from the writers, *Auber* 100, *Courtenay* 311—Effect of making appointments in India subject to open competition here as to qualification, *Auber* 101, 102, 111–114—Limited number of writers sent out limits the selection for office, *Auber* 109, *Mackenzie* 657, *Lushington* 930—No statement on record by governors of inconvenience from narrow choice in filling up high offices, *Auber* 110, *Edmonstone* 1617—Distribution of civil servants upon their arrival in India, *Mill* 379—Advantages that would arise from attaching young men to some public office immediately upon arrival in India, in the room of sending them to the colleges, *Rep.* p. 24, *Sullivan* 447–451, *Mackenzie* 650, 890, *Lushington* 924, 925, *Macan* 1369, *App.* p. 264, *Sullivan, App.* p. 266, 304—Promotion to office is from servants in the respective Presidencies, except in the Political branch, *Rep.* p. 23, *Mackenzie* 864—Method of, *App.* p. 264.

Seniority very much attended to in filling up offices, except in very high ones, where marked ability may be necessary, *Rep.* p. 23, *Lushington* 929, *Edmonstone* 1618, 1619—Sending out a large body of supernumeraries would press upon the finances, *Lushington* 931—They are appointed without reference to their adaption to the offices to which they are appointed, *Lushington* 956, 957—How vacancies filled up when the supply of civil servants is not equal to the demand, *Rep.* p. 23—*Lushington* 958, 959—Statement showing the number of appointments to India, made on nomination of the Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners, on the average of five years, ending with 1830–31, with value of the same, as far as can be estimated, *App.* p. 326—Statement of civil appointments, with salaries regulated on the principle of combined reference to official duty and length of service, *App.* p. 725, 726.

Principle of the civil service, that promotion shall proceed by seniority, not imperative in its operation in nominations to official situations: promotion by competition is checked by legislative enactment, but is considered a salutary restraint on patronage; under the present constitution of India, and the nature of the duties to be performed, there is not a large field for competition, *Warden, App.* p. 272, par. 20—Great restraint placed on promotion by competition in consequence of legal restrictions, but those restrictions being of vital importance the inconvenience must be submitted to; opportunities of preferring remarkable merit to seniority which restrictions allow should be taken advantage of, and appointments of junior civil servants to stations where they cannot receive the full salary is productive of no prejudice to the service while closely watched at home, *Elphinstone, App.* p. 292—Evidence before the Commons' Committees, 1830, 1830–31, and 1831, upon the subject of promotion, *App.* p. 304.

See also *Civil Servants. Judicial Department. Patronage.*

PROPRIETORS, COURT OF:

Functions exercised by, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 6, 1347, 1348—Bye-laws by, for regulating the Court of Directors, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 8, 9—Number of Proprietors qualified to vote, and regulations as to voting, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 10–16—Court of Proprietors virtually excluded from substantial interference, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 23–25—Number of Proprietors who are retired servants cannot be ascertained, *Auber* 26—Proprietors of India Stock not more qualified than those of any other body to choose Directors, *Jones* 267—Their superior qualifications, *Auber* 1342–1343—Inducements to men of capital to become purchasers of India Stock, *Rep.* p. 11, *Auber* 1344–1346.

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A table exhibiting an analysis of the proprietors of the East India Company qualified to vote at the general election on the 23d December 1831, *App.* p. 323.

Table exhibiting the number of general and special courts of proprietors held from 10 April 1814, specifying the questions on which a division took place, the majority and minority in each division by show of hands, division by tellers or ballot, *App.* p. 324.

Protestants. Number of Protestants in India, and of what description, *Hough* 1853, 1854—Manner in which the numbers might be increased but for the extreme caution used by the missionaries before admitting a convert, *Hough* 1854—Description of two villages inhabited by native Christians, *Hough* 1857, 1858—Reason for the success of the Protestant religion, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1858—Number of native Christians in Bengal, of what rank in life, and improvement in their character from their faith, *Sherer* 1899-1907—Favourable opinion of the character of native Christians, *Harkness* 1966, 1977.

See also *Conversions.* *Native Christians.*

Provincial Courts. Local tribunals should be formed, to which Englishmen should be amenable, and by which they should be protected, *Rep.* p. 20, 21, *Mill* 372-376, *Mackenzie* 749-753—Necessity for the establishment of provincial courts, with similar powers to those of the superior courts in India, *Sullivan* 615—Local judicature not calculated to control the conduct of Europeans, *Edmonstone* 1757-1759, 1780-1782.

Prussia. Proportion of persons educated therein, *Warden, App.* p. 279, par. 54.

Public Department. Particulars of the business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones* 202—In India: Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 February 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App.* p. 707, 708, 711, 713.

Punchayets. Punchayet system has not succeeded so well as anticipated, *Campbell* 1519—Anxiety of the Court of Directors for restoration of the Punchayet system among the Parsees; impracticability thereof; difficulties in the way of its introduction, *App.* p. 275, par. 35.

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Quilon. See *Church Establishment.*

R.

Rajahmundry. Number of teachers therein, and their emoluments, *Fisher, App.* p. 413—Population and means of education, *Fisher, App.* p. 414.

Rajeshahye Schools and Colleges. Extract from records at the India House relative to petition to Government by certain parties for continuance of grant of pension for keeping up these schools, and sanction of continuance of grant by the Government, *Fisher, App.* p. 459.

Rajpootana, or Ajmere Schools. Extract from records at the India House relative to presentation to the Marquis of Hastings by the vizier of a sum of money to be devoted to charitable purposes, and its appropriation in the introduction of the Lancasterian system of education among the inhabitants of Rajpootana; establishment of schools there by Mr. Carey; grants to him by Government for that purpose; arrangement by which the schools were placed under the management of the Public Instruction Committee; report from Mr. Carey upon the number of children, and state of instruction in the schools, *Fisher, App.* p. 405.

Rangan. There are a considerable number of bondsmen therein who have sold themselves for a certain sum to work for their masters for life, but they may redeem themselves by paying up the sum whenever they please; they cultivate for their masters when they like, and are not forced to work contrary to their will; the only mode of forcing them to work is to withhold their wages; there is no corporal punishment; they are not re-sold, *App.* p. 303.

Rammohun Roy. Discussion by native press at Calcutta respecting his visit to England, *Warden, App.* p. 277, par. 40—His example an encouragement to other natives visiting England, *Warden, App.* p. 280, par. 37.

Reading. It is generally unknown to the women of the Brahmins and Hindoos, they having a prejudice against it; the prohibition against women learning to read is probably attended to less in some districts than others from various causes, *App.* p. 413.

Recorder's Court. Mayor or Recorder's Court would be more beneficial than the Supreme Court, *Edmonstone* 1670—Recorder's Court upon its institution, was the favourite punchayet of the Parsees, *App.* p. 275, par. 35.

Regimental Schools. Provision made by the Government for the education of all natives who enter the military service of the Company at the Bengal Presidency, and of their children, *Fisher, App. p. 460*—The like provision at Madras, *Fisher, App. p. 465*—Returns to the Bombay Government from the several regiments serving at that presidency of the means employed by the officers of those regiments to promote the education of the children connected therewith, and resolution of the Governor in Council sanctioning an increase of pay of schoolmasters of native regiments, and directing a shed for a school-room to be built within the lines of each native regiment, and kept in repair at the public expense, *Fisher, App. p. 477*—The regimental schools at Bombay, for European, East Indian and Native children, appear on an excellent plan; advantage of the children remaining with their parents, if respectable, till 10 or 12 years old, and then being at once apprenticed or annexed to one of the public departments; expense of boys educated therein, *Fisher, App. p. 536, 537*.

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Reid, L. R. Rules for the examination of junior civil servants at Bombay, signed by L. R. Reid, acting secretary to Government, dated 1 September 1826, *App. p. 636*.

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Christian religion has been on the decline in India for the last eighty years, *Dubois 1821*—Effect of the Christian religion upon the Hindoos, *Dubois 1822*—It has not been, nor should it be, the practice of Government to interfere in the propagation of the gospel, *Dubois 1823*—Cases in which Government have given grants for religious purposes, *Dubois 1825*.

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Rent. Poverty of Government the cause of arbitrary rents being exacted from the natives, *Mackenzie 885, 886*.

Representation. Representation in India is impracticable, *Mill 364, Sullivan 618, 619*—Establishment of a representative government in India would cause intellectual competition, and first-rate talents and brilliant attainments would acquire the ascendancy and guidance of affairs, *Fisher, App. p. 272, par. 20*.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:

Particulars of business transacted in this department at the Board of Control, *Jones 202*—Improvement by uniting the Revenue and Judicial Departments in India, *Campbell 1571, 1573, 1574*—Plan submitted by Capt. Sutherland for the education of native youths in such branches as would qualify them for the Revenue Department, in which the greatest want of efficient agents is experienced, discussions relative to carrying it into execution, with determination in its favour, and method of proceeding for that purpose, *Fisher, App. p. 431*—Resolution of the Governor-general in Council, dated 17 Feb. 1829, relative to allowances therein, *App. p. 706, 708, 714*.

Revenue, Surplus. Correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government as to employment of the surplus revenue in measures of public improvement, *App. p. 335-339*—Territorial finance despatch to Bengal, dated 24 February 1824, animadverting upon a proposed application of a supposed surplus revenue by the Bengal Government to the purposes of public works, and improvement of the country and condition of the natives, without the sanction of the home government; and stating that the surplus revenue can only be applied according to the provisions of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155; also animadverting upon the increased civil charges at the Bengal Presidency 1823-24. over 1821-22; and containing positive instructions to suspend execution of all plans referred to in the despatch, and to abstain from carrying into effect, without the concurrence of the home government, any important measures tending to diminish resources or augment expenditure, and showing that the amount of surplus revenue can only be ascertained in England, *App. p. 335*.

Territorial finance letter from Bengal, dated 19 October 1826, stating the suspension of public works from probability of prolonged hostilities, and great expense of the war, and from no prospect of a surplus revenue; proceedings of the Governor-general upon receipt of above letter with regard to suspending works in progress; great advantage to India to apply a portion of the public resources to public works; not the intention of Government to violate the provisions of Act 53 Geo. 3, or act independently of the home government; advantage of continuing the allowances for the purposes of education; manner in which funds appropriated to public works might be recalled under directions from the Court, *App. p. 336*—Territorial finance letter to Bengal, dated 24 Sept. 1828, in answer to the above, confirming directions set forth in first letter, and defining the view of the home government with regard to the powers vested in the Indian Government, *App. p. 338*.

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Revenue, Territorial. Opinion that the surplus territorial revenue was not charged by the Act of 1813 for the purposes of education, *Mill 397, 398*—How long after the Act funds were supplied out of the surplus for education, *Mackenzie 695*—Amount of territorial revenue drawn from India, *Mackenzie 696*—Amount appropriated for education,

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Vaughan, Mr. His opinion that slaves are as well protected by the laws as any other race of beings; few appeals at the instance of slaves to courts of justice for protection from ill-usage of masters; the measure of subsistence to be given to the slave is fixed, and the owner is bound by the prescribed customs of the country to see it served out to them daily, *App. p. 566.*

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annually, whence they are procurable in the first perfection, supplies of vegetable seeds to be distributed among the natives, *App.* p. 332—Experiments tried in the Deccan in the cultivation of European vegetables, and more especially at Sircar, by Major-general Sir Lionel Smith, are extremely satisfactory; every thing can be raised which the colonists of Anstralia have been able to produce, though not in the same perfection; considerable advances may be made in this department, considering how easily the defects of soil and climate may be counteracted in the Deccan, and how little has hitherto been done for that purpose, *App.* p. 334.

Verapoly. Particulars as to the college at Verapoly for the education of the Roman-Syrian catanars or priests, *Rep.* p. 22, *Hough* 1844-1848.

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Vidyāla, or Anglo-Indian College, at Calcutta. Origin of the institution by subscription of some opulent native gentlemen of Calcutta in 1816, for the instruction of the sons of Hindoos in the European and Asiatic languages and sciences; placed under the superintendence of the General Committee on condition of the amount paid by Government for house-rent; report of annual examination for 1824-25 contains interesting information respecting the present state of the institution, its growing popularity, and decided superiority on its present footing over any other affording tuition to the natives in the English language; proposition for procuring a select library of books from England, and some additional philosophical apparatus; report of 1825 gives a still more favourable view of the general character of the institution, the benefits of which the most respectable classes of the native community of Calcutta desire to secure to their children by sending them to pay for their education; number of pupils attending, and consequent improvement anticipated in the intellectual character of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta; endowment of a limited number of scholarships by the Government, *App.* p. 410.

Extract letter from the Court of Directors (Public department) to the Governor-general, dated 5 September 1827, concurring in the views taken by the Bengal government with regard to the institution, and approving of the appropriation of a lecture-room, and placing the college under the superintendence of the General Committee of Education; and sanctioning request by the Bengal government for sending out professors in mathematics and English literature, also a supply of books and additional philosophical apparatus, *App.* p. 491, pars. 18-22—Extract of another letter to Bengal government, dated 29 September 1830, showing the success of this over the other institutions for education at Calcutta; number of scholars, and general success of the institution, *App.* p. 494, par. 6—The like, dated 24 August 1831, upon the progress made in the last year, the number of scholars, and upon any deficiency therein being on the part of the teachers, the remedy for which is in the hands of the Bengal government, *App.* p. 498, par. 7—The like, dated 24 October 1832, showing the number of pupils, 1829 and 1830, upon the success of the institution and course of study therein, and means of further promoting education, *App.* p. 499, pars. 2, 4—Extract letter to the Governor in Council at Bombay upon the success of the institution, and recommending it as a model for the formation of the Elphinstone Institution, *App.* p. 541, pars. 13-16.

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Warden, Francis. Answer to circular requesting information upon subjects relating to the public department, *App.* p. 269—Minutes by, relative to botanical gardens, *App.* p. 329, 330, 332—Minute by Francis Warden, esq. member of council at Bombay, dated 29 December 1823, relative to education, *App.* p. 519—Another minute, dated 24 March 1828, *App.* p. 523—His opinion upon the condition of slaves; that cruel treatment is punishable by the regulations; slaves not excluded from the protection and benefit

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benefit of the laws; they can apply to courts of justice; it is the duty and interest of the master to see that the subsistence called Walli is regularly served out to his slave, *App.* p. 566.

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Welsh, Colonel James. Answers to questions circulated by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, relative to slavery in the East Indies, *App.* p. 570.

West, Sir Edward, Scholarships. Extracts from records at the East India House relative to a request communicated by certain respectable natives at Bombay to the Native Education Society, accompanied by a subscription for the endowment of certain scholarships and prizes under the above name; decision of the Government to receive the money, and confirmation by the Court of Directors of the decision of Government, *App.* p. 469.

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Williamson, Mr. Letter from, to Sir J. Malcolm, dated 14 January 1828, relative to botanical gardens at Daporee; size thereof; estimated expense; coffee might be successfully cultivated therein; proposed experiment for rearing valuable medicinal plants not yet cultivated in India, *App.* p. 330.

Willoughby, J. P. Letter from, to the secretary to the Supreme Government at Port William, dated 23 December 1830, relative to allowances to civil servants out of employ at Bombay, *App.* p. 723.

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